
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Kolej Teknologi Pulau

Peperiksaan Kursus Semasa Cuti Panjang
Sidang Akademik 2007/2008
Jun 2008

**Program Ijazah Luaran
Ijazah Sarjana Muda Pengurusan (Kepujian)**

**ATW108 – Makroekonomi
[Macroeconomics]**

Masa: 2 jam
[Duration: 2 hours]

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **LIMA** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

*[Please check that this examination paper consists of **FIVE** pages of printed material before you begin the examination].*

[Arahan: Jawab **ENAM (6)** soalan. Pilih dan jawab mana-mana **LIMA (5)** soalan dalam Bahagian A. Bahagian B adalah **WAJIB**. Jawapan untuk Bahagian A dan Bahagian B hendaklah dijawab di dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

[Instructions: Answer **SIX (6)** questions. Choose and answer any **FIVE (5)** questions from Section A. Section B is **COMPULSORY**. Answers for Section A and Section B must be written in the answer scripts provided.

Bahagian A: Jawab mana-mana **LIMA (5)** soalan.

Section A: Answer any **FIVE (5)** questions.

Soalan 1/Question 1

Ahli bukan ekonomi selalu berkata bahawa inflasi menjadikan sesebuah negara lebih miskin. Mengapakah mereka tidak benar? Apakah kos sebenar inflasi?

Non-economists often say that inflation makes the nation poorer. Why are they incorrect? What are the actual costs of inflation?

[15 markah/marks]

Soalan 2/Question 2

Jelaskan perbezaan di antara daya pengeluaran marginal berkurangan dan pulangan berkurangan ikut skala. Manakah di antara berikut berkait dengan "peraturan pasu bunga"?

Explain the difference between diminishing marginal productivity and decreasing returns to scale. Which of these is related to the "flowerpot law"?

[15 markah/marks]

Soalan 3/Question 3

Tiga fungsi wang adalah bagi memenuhi: (1) perantara pertukaran, (2) unit pengiraan, dan (3) simpanan kekayaan. Secara ringkas jelaskan setiap fungsi dan beri contoh masing-masing.

The three functions of money are to serve as: (1) a medium of exchange, (2) a unit of account, and (3) a store of wealth. Briefly explain each of these functions and give example of each.

[15 markah/marks]

Soalan 4/Question 4

Bagaimanakah keluk Phillips jangka pendek berbeza dari keluk Phillips jangka panjang? Pada tahap keluaran manakah kedua-dua keluk bersilang?

How does the short-run Phillips curve differ from the long-run Phillips curve? At what level of output will the two curves intersect?

[15 markah/marks]

Soalan 5/Question 5

Apakah perbezaan di antara regim kadar pertukaran tetap, boleh ubah dan separa boleh ubah? Apakah kelebihan dan kekurangan bagi setiap regim kadar pertukaran tersebut?

What are the differences between a fixed, flexible and partially flexible exchange rate regime? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each of these exchange rate regimes?

[15 markah/marks]

Soalan 6/Question 6

Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kesan himpitan? Dengan menggunakan model permintaan agregat/penawaran agregat (AD/AS), tunjukkan melalui gambarajah dan jelaskan kesan polisi fiskal mengembang bagi kesan himpitan.

What is the crowding out effect? Using the AD/AS model, demonstrate graphically and explain the impact of expansionary fiscal policy of the crowding out effect.

[15 markah/marks]

Bahagian B: WAJIB
Section B: COMPULSORY

Soalan 7/Question 7

Anda telah dibekalkan maklumat berikut:
You have been given the following data:

Pendapatan bersih faedah bukan perniagaan <i>Net non-business interest income</i>	27
Pembelian kerajaan <i>Government purchases</i>	600
Perolehan tertahan korporat <i>Corporate retained earnings</i>	33
Pelaburan swasta kasar <i>Gross private investment</i>	500
Susutnilai <i>Depreciation</i>	10
Ekspot bersih <i>Net exports</i>	-50
Penggunaan persendirian <i>Personal consumption</i>	2,500
Bayaran pindahan dari kerajaan <i>Transfer payments from government</i>	10
Pendapatan faktor asing pasaran domestik <i>Foreign factor income earned domestically</i>	320
Cukai persendirian <i>Personal taxes</i>	62
Cukai keselamatan sosial <i>Social security taxes</i>	17
Pendapatan dari sumber faktor domestik asing <i>Income from foreign domestic factor sources</i>	300
Cukai tidak langsung <i>Indirect taxes</i>	45

Berdasarkan maklumat di atas kirakan:
On the basis of these data calculate:

- (a) keluaran dalam negara kasar.
gross domestic product.

[5 markah/marks]

...5/-

- (b) keluaran negara kasar.
gross national product.

[5 markah/marks]

- (c) keluaran dalam negara bersih.
net domestic product.

[5 markah/marks]

- (d) pendapatan negara.
national income.

[5 markah/marks]

- (e) pendapatan persendirian.
personal income.

[5 markah/marks]